

RAUNDS URBAN

DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

A. McINNES, M.B., D.P.H.

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RAUNDS URBAN DISTRICT

Chairman, 1958: Mrs. R. Gardner

Clerk: B.M. Killick

Public Health Officers

Medical Officer of Health: A. McInnes, M.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector
and Surveyor: G. Whittam, F.I.A.S., M.R.S.I.

Area of District: 6,483 acres

Population: 4,660

PARTICULARS of Separate Dwellings, Population, Rateable Value and Product of 1d Rate.

		Dwellings	Population		Rateable Value £	Penny Rate £. s. d		
1954	..	1,618	4,690		20,662	78.	17.	5.15
1955	..	1,646	4,690		21,027	80.	14.	5.82
1956	..	1,616	4,680	31 March	21,528	76.	13.	3.6
				1 April	37,182			
1957	..	1,625	4,660	31 March	37,441	144.	19.	7.4
				1 April	35,842			
1958	..	1,621	4,650	1 April	35,572	136.	6.	0.2

Mr. Chairman,

The report is mainly statistical. Statistics are given for the five years 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957 and 1958. For an area as small as Raunds there are bound to be wide fluctuations in statistics from year to year. If it is desired to compare Raunds of 1957 or 1958 with any previous year the crude rates and not standard rates should be compared.

Birth Rate.

The number of births and a series of rates are given below. Up to 1950 only crude Birth Rates could be given, but for 1950 and afterwards a comparability factor has been issued so that standard Birth Rate = crude Birth Rate x comparability factor. For Raunds the comparability factor for 1954 was 1.17; for 1955, 1.17; for 1956, 1.17; for 1957, 1.16 and for 1958, 1.16.

Of the 62 births in 1955, 40 were born and registered in Raunds and 22 were inward transfers. In 1956 the births registered in Raunds were 26 and the inward transfers were 48. In 1957 there were 42 inward transfers and in 1958 there were 39. This means that under the National Health Service a larger number of women are confined in institutions.

Live Births.

TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS in Raunds Urban District:-

				1954		1955		1956		1957		1958	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Legitimate	..	...	...	35	34	33	28	39	30	35	42	33	24
Illegitimate	...	...	...	2	2	0	1	4	1	1	4	2	1
TOTAL	...	...	...	37	36	33	29	43	31	36	46	35	25

Illegitimate rate per 1,000 Live Births	54.8	16.1	67.5	51.0	50.0
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BIRTH RATES per 1,000 of population:-

Raunds U.D.C. - Crude	...	...	15.5	13.2	15.8	17.6	12.93
Standard	...	...	18.13	15.46	18.5	20.41	14.19
England and Wales	...	...		15.0	15.6		16.4
Administrative County	...	...		15.4	16.67	17.03	16.95

Still Births.

				1954		1955		1956		1957		1958	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Legitimate	...	...	...	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Illegitimate	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	...	...	...	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0

Rate per 1,000 of Live and Still Births:-

Raunds Urban District	...	...	26.6	46.0	0.0	12.0	0.0
England and Wales	...	...		23.1	23.0		26.6
Administrative County	...	...	22.29	24.03	18.25	18.8	22.16

Death Rate.

Below are given the number of deaths and a table of death rates per 1,000 of population. A Comparability Factor has been given so that Crude Death Rate x Comparability Factor = Standard Death Rate. The necessity of this factor for the purposes of comparison is due to an unequal distribution of age groups and also, to a lesser degree, of the sexes. For example: Bournemouth and Cheltenham are more likely to have a greater number in the older age groups than say Coventry or Wigan, where most are of the earning ages. Females have a greater expectation of life than males.

A classification of the causes of death is given in tables at the end of the report.

Number of Deaths.

					1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Males	...	...	...	...	23	41	30	30	31
Females	...	...	...	...	<u>21</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>21</u>
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	<u>44</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>52</u>

In 1954 there were 19, in 1955, 23; in 1956, 24, in 1957, 12 and in 1958, 20 inward transfers of persons normally resident in Raunds who died in hospital or while temporarily resident away from home.

Analysis of ages at death were:-

					1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Over 90	...	...	...	...	3	0	4	1	1
80 - 90	...	...	...	...	15	22	13	12	13
70 - 80	...	...	...	...	12	25	22	20	20
60 - 70	...	...	...	...	7	11	12	10	12
50 - 60	...	...	...	...	5	12	4	4	5
40 - 50	...	...	...	...	0	5	0	1	1
30 - 40	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	2	0
20 - 30	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	0	0
10 - 20	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
1 - 10	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	0	0
Under 1	...	...	...	...	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
					<u>44</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>52</u>

Percentage of deaths over 70 ... 68% 58% 69.6% 63.4% 65%

The greatest age in 1953 was 91.

DEATH RATE:-

Raunds Urban District - Crude	9.38	17.3	11.96	11.16	11.1
Standard	7.41	13.6	10.05	9.48	9.5
England and Wales	...	...	11.7		
Administrative County	11.04	11.38	11.24	10.97	11.17
Comparability Factor 1954 =	0.79				
1955 =	0.79				
1956 =	0.84				
1957 =	0.85				
1958 =	0.85				

Maternal Mortality.

The yearly number of births is too small to give a reliable figure of comparison with a populous area or of the trend when compared with figures for the whole of England and Wales. There has been no death associated with child-birth since 1935, the year of the formation of the District.

No case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified in 1955, 1956, 1957 or 1958. During 24 years only 5 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia have been notified, and all were in the early years.

Infantile Mortality Rate.

A special table at the end of this report gives rates since 1935, the year of the inclusion of Stanwick in the District.

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE -

					1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
					M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	2 0	1 1	1 0	1 1	0 0
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	<u>2 0</u>	<u>1 1</u>	<u>1 0</u>	<u>1 1</u>	<u>0 0</u>

			1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS:-							
Raunds Urban District	...	...	27.3	32.0	13.5	38.4	0.0
England and Wales	...	...			23.8		22.5
Administrative County	...	...			19.68	22.5	19.75
Legitimate death rate per 1,000 legitimate births	...	...	29.0	32.8	14.5	40.0	0.0
Illegitimate death rate per 1,000 illegitimate births		...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

In 1954 there was no death under 4 weeks.

In 1955 there was one death under 4 weeks.

In 1956 the death was under 4 weeks of age and was of a premature child who was born and died in Hospital.

In 1957 both deaths were under 4 weeks.

In 1958 there was no death of a child under 1 year.

Cancer.

The number of deaths for the years of the report are given in the table of causes of death to be found at the end of the report.

Cancer of the Lung.

This is usually a cancer of the Bronchial tubes. Improved methods of diagnosis have separated this disease from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. There is no satisfactory evidence that Lung Cancer is on the increase, nor is there any satisfactory evidence that smokers are more liable to the disease than non-smokers.

The microscopic appearance of cancerous tissue, and after all the microscope is the final arbiter, indicates that the characteristic of the disease is a reversion to the primitive. By primitive is meant the type of tissue seen in the developing ovum or foetus. Although one cannot deny the possibility of a specific invasive agent as a cause, there is undoubted statistical evidence that old age is a most important factor in causation. Cancer may occur in young people, but this young cancer has its origin in the generative organs. In the old, cancer may develop in any part of the body. Medical science has given us a greater expectation of life and, at the same time, a proportionate increase in the number of deaths from Cancer. Another factor is the greatly increased use of hydrocarbon oils and the fact that we live in an atmosphere greatly contaminated by their combustion products.

Infectious Diseases are now treated at Harborough Road Hospital, Northampton.

Diphtheria.

It is now just over fifteen years since the national campaign for Immunisation was begun. Immunisation was practised in Canada and the United States long before its value was appreciated in this country. In 1936 the death rate of children during the ages of 1 - 15 years from Diphtheria was 2.1 per 100,000 of the population in New York and 31.8 per 100,000 in England and Wales. In 1937 there were 61,339 cases notified in England and Wales with 2,963 deaths. By immunisation, New York reduced the figures of 8,548 cases with 463 deaths in 1929 to 1,143 cases with 35 deaths in 1936. Since immunisation as part of a National Plan was started in this country the results have been spectacular. In 1941, 50,797 cases were notified with 2,641 deaths and for 10 years before this the average number of cases a year was round about 60,000 with an average death roll of 3,115.

Year	Deaths	Cases	Percentage	
			Deaths.	Cases
1940	2,480	46,281	5	
1941	2,641	50,797	5	
1942	1,827	41,404	4.4	
1943	1,371	34,662	4	
1944	934	29,949	3.1	
1945	722	25,246	2.8	
1946	472	18,283	2.6	
1947	244	10,465	2.3	
1948	150	8,034	1.9	
1949	84	1,890	4.4	
1950	49	980	5	
1951	33	664	5	
1952	31	376	8.5	
1953	23	266	8.6	
1954	9	173	5.2	
1955	13	155	8.4	
1956	8	53	19.0	
1957	6	37	16.0	

Since 1935 only 2 cases of Diphtheria have been notified and there was one death in the year 1935.

Scarlet Fever.

				1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Number notified	...	...	...	3	0	11	3	0
Number died	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0

Erysipelas.

				1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Number notified	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	2
Number died	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0

Pneumonia.

				1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Number notified	...	...	...	3	0	1	2	3
Number died	...	...	...	2	4	2	1	0

Pneumonia is not often notified so that no relationship exists between the number notified and the number of deaths.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

1956 - There was a notification of one case which evidently was Influenzal in origin. The patient recovered without a trace.

1957 - Nil.

1958 - Nil.

Measles.

				1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Number notified	...	...	...	0	2	100	45	42
Number died	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0

1956 - The incidence was in June and July.

1957 - The incidence was from March to October.

1958 - The incidence was in July and August.

Whooping Cough.

				1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Number notified	...	...	...	21	0	23	9	0
Number died	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0

1956 - The period of prevalence was September - December

1957 - The period of prevalence was January - March.

Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio- encephalitis.

				1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Number notified	...	...	...	0	0	0	1	0
Number died	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0

Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years of age.

There were no deaths in 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957 or 1958.

Food Poisoning.

In February, 1957, there was a family outbreak involving 6 people, due to Salmonella Reading.

In August, 1957, there was a single case due to Typhi Marium, and another single case due to Salmonella Paratyphoid B.

There were no cases of food poisoning in 1958.

Influenza.

				1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Number of deaths	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0

Tuberculosis (Pulmonary).

NOTIFICATIONS - 1954 Four males, aged 70, 34, 21 and 12 and one female, aged 28.

1955 Nil.

1956 2 (Respiratory)

1957 3 (Respiratory)

1958 1

DEATHS - 1954 Nil.

1955 1

1956 1

1957 Nil.

1958 1 - a man of 75.

Tuberculosis (Non-respiratory).

There were no notifications and no deaths from this cause in 1954, 1955, or 1956. One case of cervical glands was notified in 1957.

Tuberculosis - Number on Register.

At the end of 1954 there were on the Register 29 respiratory cases and 7 non-respiratory cases; on 31st December, 1955, 22 respiratory and 5 non-respiratory cases and on 31st December, 1956, 22 respiratory and 5 non-respiratory cases. Two new cases of respiratory disease were notified in 1956. At the end of 1958 the numbers on the Register were 18 pulmonary and 4 other.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

				1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Number notified	...	...	...	1	0	0	0	0
Number died	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0

Water Supply.

Raunds gets its water from wells sunk in the gravel of the Nene Valley. The position of the wells is a compromise between the two considerations of sufficiency of supply and prevention of contamination by flooding of the valley in winter. Before 1941 Raunds supply was not treated in any way; now the water is both filtered and chlorinated. It should be understood that treatment makes the water safer under varying conditions. Chlorine can be used in a range of 0.1 to 5.0 parts per million without unduly tasting the water provided the larger doses are necessary by reason of flooding. Over many years chemical and bacteriological analyses have been remarkably uniform and indicate a water of high purity.

This is an analysis:-

Sample of Water labelled "Tap Water, Cartrill Street, 12th March, 1958".

Physical Characters	...	...	Good
Reaction	...	...	pH 7.1

The sample contained:- Parts per 100,000

Chloride	...	...	...	...	...	13.6
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	...	...	...	...	...	0.0004
Ammonia (Albuminoid)	...	...	...	...	...	0.0082
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs. at 37°C	...	...	...	...	...	1.0221
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	...	...	...	...	...	0.75
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	...	absent
Poisonous Metals	...	...	...	...	...	absent
Total Hardness	...	...	...	...	...	42.5
Fluorine	...	...	...	...	...	0.013

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.

Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 37°C = nil

Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 21°C = nil

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF DEPOSIT

None.

I N F E R E N C E

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample indicate a hard water containing an appreciable amount of organic matter though free from bacterial contamination.

I am of opinion that this water, as evidenced by the sample, is safe for drinking purposes. It is to be recommended however that the supply be kept under close observation.

The Fluorine content was calculated by the distillation method as recommended by the Government Chemist.

Dental Caries

It is believed that 1:1,000,000 Fluorine is sufficient to prevent dental caries that may develop from a deficiency of Fluorine.

National Assistance Act, 1948

No action was taken by the Council under Section 47.

A. MCINNES

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL TABLES 1954-58.

Table No. 1

CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes of Death	1954			1955			1956			1957			1958		
	Ttl	M	F	Ttl	M	F	Ttl	M	F	Ttl	M	F	Ttl	M	F
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
2 Tuberculosis, other...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Syphilitic diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
4 Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Whooping cough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Meningeal Infections	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Other Infective and Parasitic diseases	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
10 Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	1	0
11 " " Bronchus	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
12 " " Breast	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
13 " " Uterus	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	3	2	1	9	4	5	7	4	3	4	3	1	5	1	4
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 Diabetes	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
17 Vascular lesions, nervous system	6	3	3	5	3	2	7	2	5	4	1	3	4	1	3
18 Coronary disease, angina	5	3	2	12	5	7	11	7	4	9	6	3	10	9	1
19 Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0
20 Other Heart Disease	8	4	4	10	7	3	4	2	2	6	3	3	5	1	4
21 Other Circulatory Disease	2	0	2	5	3	2	4	3	1	2	0	2	5	5	0
22 Influenza	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 Pneumonia	2	1	1	4	2	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1
24 Bronchitis	2	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	0	4	4	0	4	2	2
25 Other Diseases of Respiratory system	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
26 Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	0
27 Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28 Nephritis and Nephrosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29 Hyperplasia of Prostate	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 Congenital malformations	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32 Other defined and ill defined disease	9	4	5	11	3	8	9	5	4	8	2	6	6	3	3
33 Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
34 All other accidents	1	0	1	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
35 Suicide	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
36 Homicide and Operations of War	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	44	23	21	81	41	40	56	30	26	52	30	22	52	31	21

A TABLE OF BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES FROM SPECIAL CAUSES SINCE THE
FORMATION OF THE DISTRICT ON 1st APRIL, 1935.

Estimated Population	Births		DEATHS				Non-Pulm. Tubercu.		Cancer	
	Under 1		Pulm. Tubercu.		Non-Pulm. Tubercu.		Cancer			
	No.	Rate per 1000	No.	Rate per 1000 Births	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.
1935	4440	10.6	40	8.5	1	22.0	1	0.22	6	1.4
1936	4425	14.0	65	13.37	3	48.0	4	0.90	12	2.7
1937	4423	14.7	67	13.7	1	15.0	4	0.90	12	2.7
1938	4427	14.2	49	10.07	1	16.0	4	0.90	5	1.1
1939	4443	12.3	45	9.2	3	59.0	0	0.00	7	1.6
1940	4562	14.21	55	10.3	2	30.0	1	0.22	2	0.4
1941	5392	10.7	62	11.5	3	51.0	2	0.37	7	1.3
1942	5170	14.1	43	9.8	0	0.0	4	0.77	9	1.7
1943	4833	14.7	56	11.6	6	84.0	2	0.41	9	1.8
1944	4256	20.7	61	14.3	3	36.0	1	0.23	12	2.8
1945	4222	18.9	71	16.8	4	50.0	2	0.47	9	2.1
1946	4356	20.4	53	12.16	5	56.0	1	0.23	7	1.6
1947	4412	22.2	58	13.14	6	61.0	1	0.22	10	2.6
1948	4482	17.18	55	14.5	5	65.0	1	0.22	8	1.8
1949	4543	14.3	65	11.8	3	46.0	0	0.00	8	1.8
1950	4584	12.8	64	11.6	3	57.0	0	0.00	6	1.3
1951	4579	16.0	62	11.1	1	15.0	2	0.43	10	2.2
1952	4521	13.1	75	13.6	2	36.0	1	0.22	10	2.2
1953	4663	16.5	41	7.2	2	30.0	0	0.00	6	1.3
1954	4690	18.13	44	7.41	2	27.3	0	0.00	3	0.6
1955	4690	15.46	81	13.6	2	27.3	1	0.21	17	3.6
1956	4680	18.50	56	10.05	1	13.5	1	0.21	11	2.35
1957	4660	20.4	52	9.48	2	24.4	0	0.00	10	2.14
1958	4650	14.19	52	9.5	0	0.0	1	0.21	8	1.7
TOTAL FOR 24 YEARS:- 1935-58										
Raunds Urban District	1643		1387		61		34		2	204

Birth Rate, Raunds, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957 and 1958 is Standard Rate.
Death Rate is Standard Rate except for years 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Measles	1954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1955	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
	1956	0	0	0	0	0	40	60	0	0	0	0	0	100
	1957	1	1	6	17	6	4	3	4	1	2	0	0	45
	1958	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	7	0	0	0	0	42
Whooping Cough	1954	0	0	0	0	2	1	11	3	4	0	0	0	21
	1955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1956	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	9	9	23
	1957	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	1958	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	1954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1956	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1958	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	1954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
	1955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1956	0	0	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
	1957	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	1958	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever	1954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	1956	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1958	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	1954	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
	1955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1956	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
	1958	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Erysipelas	1954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1956	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1958	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	1954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	1955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1956	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1958	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1956	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1958	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anterior poliomyelitis	1954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1956	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	1958	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1956	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1958	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Poisoning	1957	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
	1958	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

At the beginning of the year of report the Council had taken action under 'Slum Clearance' procedure to deal with 317 unfit houses, 176 in Clearance Areas, 141 as individually unfit.

Of these 317 houses, action had been completed in respect of:-

- 175 houses which had been demolished.
- 33 houses which had been closed.
- 61 houses which had been made fit.

Action had not been completed in respect of:-

- 17 houses which were vacant pending demolition.
- 26 houses which were occupied, but are scheduled for demolition,
and
- 5 houses which were occupied, but are scheduled for closing.

Further action

During the year of report, further statutory action was taken to deal with the following nine houses:-

Individual Unfit Houses:-

- Four houses Nos. 33, 35, 37 and 39 Church Street, Starwick.
 - 2 houses, Nos. 33 and 35 reconditioned on the owner's undertaking.
 - 2 houses, Nos. 37 and 39 to be closed when vacant.

- Two houses Nos. 5 and 7 Thorpe Street, Raunds.
 - 1 house, No. 5 closed.
 - 1 house, No. 7 to be closed when vacant.

- Two houses, Nos 6 and 8 Marshalls Road, Raunds.
 - 2 houses made fit with the aid of improvement grants.

- One house, Briggs Lodge, Raunds.
 - 1 house made fit with the aid of an improvement grant.

In addition, the three houses Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Midland Road, Raunds, comprising Clearance Area No. 27 were demolished during the year and a previously scheduled individual unfit house, No. 28 Grove Street, Raunds became empty and was closed.

As a result of these various actions the position at the end of 1958 with regard to unfit houses could be summarised as follows:-

Action completed:-

- 178 houses had been demolished.
- 35 houses had been closed.
- 66 houses had been made fit.

Action not yet completed:-

- 14 houses were vacant pending demolition.
- 28 houses were occupied, but are scheduled for demolition.
- 5 houses were occupied that are scheduled for closing.

Of these 326 houses, 176 have been dealt with in Clearance Areas, and 150 as individual unfit houses.

142 day to day inspections of houses were made in addition to those reported above. Informal action was taken to secure structural repairs in 29

houses, drainage repairs at 3 houses, improvements in sanitary accommodation at 2 houses and the abatement of minor nuisances and defects at 19 houses. Informal representations, which, had they not been successful, would have been followed by requests for statutory action, secured extensive repairs and reconditioning at two houses in Station Road, two houses Nos. 27 and 29 Grove Street which were converted into one, and 42 High Street, Stanwick.

New Housing

No houses were built by the Council during the year, but it was decided to enter into negotiations with the Northamptonshire County Council for the acquisition of the vacant Children's Home premises, The Delves, Marshalls Road, Raunds, with a view to having them converted into eight separate dwellings to a scheme prepared by the Surveyor.

21 houses were erected in the district by private enterprise and a layout was approved for a private estate of 82 houses at Ashfields, Raunds. An outline proposal for the development of $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land off Cherry Orchard, Raunds as a private housing estate was also approved in principle.

Improvement Grants

The Council operates the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949, relating to improvement grants and made grants during the year for 13 approved schemes totalling £1,045.

Ten grants were to owner occupiers mainly for the provision of bathrooms with hot and cold water supplies and indoor sanitation. Usually these amenities were obtained by straightforward conversions of spare bedrooms involving only the simple installation of sanitary fittings and hot water apparatus and easy extensions of existing drains.

One grant was in connexion with a scheme which enabled some disused rooms attached to a shop to be brought into use as a separate dwelling. Another was towards an extension of an old house to provide a new kitchen in addition to the new bathroom. A third grant was made in connexion with the conversion of two low category houses with a somewhat doubtful future into one good dwelling with many years of life ahead.

Water Supply

1958 was a normal year so far as the Council's Water Undertaking was concerned. There were no developments at the source of supply and no changes in the waterworks plant and, except for short extensions of the water main to serve private enterprise building at Stanwick and the raising of the water main in London Road required by road improvements, there were no developments of the distribution system either.

The supply of water always met the demand, but there was a short period in the early autumn when there was little to spare and there were other occasions when the margin between storage and consumption was seen to be woefully inadequate.

The consumption of water, especially on the domestic side, continued to increase exposing or emphasising the deficiencies of the Undertaking. It becomes quite clear that if this trend towards greater usage of water continues drastic extensions of source works, pumping plant, pumping mains and storage reservoir will have to be made.

The total consumption of water in the Urban District during the year was 58,635,000 gallons, an increase of three and a half million gallons over 1957. Trade consumption accounted for 9,398,000 gallons and the difference of 49,237,000 can be set down as domestic consumption with a little wastage. These figures give an average daily consumption of 160,600 gallons divided between domestic consumption of 135,000 gallons per day and 25,600 gallons a day for trade requirements. Expressed in gallons per head of population supplied the figures

give 34.84 for all purposes made up of 29.26 for domestic use and 5.58 for trade purposes. These figures compare with 29.15 gallons, 23.4 gallons and 5.75 gallons in 1954; 30.22 gallons, 23 gallons and 7.22 gallons in 1955; 31 gallons, 25.6 gallons and 5.4 gallons in 1956 and with 32.87 gallons, 27.25 gallons and 5.62 gallons in 1957.

In addition to the water used in our own district and shown in the last paragraph, we also supplied 22,000,000 gallons during the year through the bulk supply scheme for the parish of Hargrave in the Oundle and Thrapston Rural District and the parishes of Covington, Tilbrook, Kimbolton, Stoneley, Catworth and Stow Longa in the St. Neots Rural District. This was an increase over the 1957 supply of rather more than three million gallons and an average of 60,300 gallons a day, compared with 52,000 gallons a day in 1957, against the 40,000 gallons per day maximum provided for in the agreement with the St. Neots Rural District Council under the terms of which this supply is made.

The water mains were tapped thirteen times for new domestic supplies, twice for agricultural supplies and there was also an extension of an existing service for a new agricultural supply.

Indoor Water Supplies

Action was taken under the provisions of the Water Act of 1945 and as a result the following seven houses were provided with sinks and indoor water supplies in place of the outside standpipes which were taken away:

2 houses Marshalls Road
2 houses Station Road
2 houses Grove Street
1 house Rotton Row

Water Board

The Council agreed to join in the creation of a Joint Water Board to be formed under the provisions of the Water Act, 1945, and comprising the following districts:-

Raunds Urban District
Oundle Urban District
Oundle and Thrapston Rural District
Borough of Huntingdon
Borough of Godmanchester
St. Neots Urban District
St. Neots Rural District
Huntingdon Rural District

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

No trouble was experienced during the year of report from the foul water and storm water sewers. Extensions of both systems were carried out for new housing development in Dolben Avenue and Alfred Street at Stanwick and at Ashfield Avenue in Raunds.

The improvements carried out last year at the Stanwick Sewage Disposal Works have resulted in a much improved tank effluent, but the amount of sewage the tanks can deal with is so very much less than the flow and the land is now so sick and so inadequate in area that it is quite impossible to obtain a consistently satisfactory effluent. There is no doubt that a new works entirely is necessary to deal with the considerably increased flow of sewage here.

At the Raunds disposal works the position is similar in that the settling tank and filter capacity is grossly inadequate and the land is choked with sludge, but improvements are being regularly made. An additional humus tank was built during the year and a start was made on a new percolating filter.

House Refuse Collection

A regular weekly collection of house refuse is made throughout the district by means of a low-loading motor driven collecting vehicle. A new lorry was obtained and brought into use towards the end of the year. Collected refuse is disposed of by a modified form of controlled tipping in a large disused limestone quarry on the outskirts of the district and in the Council's ownership. The quarry is big enough to meet tipping requirements for many years to come. Tipping of trade refuse is allowed by arrangement. The house refuse collection service functioned throughout the year without complaint.

Rodent Control

The Council continued their arrangement with the Wellingborough Urban District Council under which we use the services of their full time Rodent Operator as needed up to the equivalent of three days a month. He carries out surveys as required by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, and treats infestations discovered by him or assigned to him. Some infestations are dealt with by the Council's own staff who also carry out regular treatments at the two Sewage Disposal Works, the refuse tip and at other Local Authority properties.

During the year of report 219 premises were inspected, 206 as a result of the survey required by the Act, and 13 following complaints or incidental to other inspections. 203 of these inspections were of domestic properties, 4 of business or industrial premises, 1 of an agricultural property and 11 of local authority premises.

There was no major infestation on domestic premises, but thirteen minor infestations of rats were discovered and there was the usual minor infestation by mice.

Minor infestations by rats were seen at a factory and at a farm and both were dealt with by the occupiers without much difficulty on notification.

There was the major infestation by rats at the refuse tip, which always occurs during the breeding season and when the rats have left the fields and hedgerows, but it was cleared by a systematic poisoning campaign.

One treatment notice relating to a minor rat infestation at a factory was sent out and there were thirty nine treatments at domestic and local authority premises carried out by the Rodent Operator and the Council's own staff. Routine treatments, not recorded, were carried out at the sewage disposal works, the refuse tip and other Council premises.

In addition to the above the sewers throughout the district were tested for rats. Twenty-nine manholes, each on a different section of sewer covering the whole district, were baited with Warfarin 5, pure Warfarin mixed with an oatmeal base and preserved with Paranitrophenol. All the bait was eaten from one manhole and there were partial takes in another two. A much increased bait in the first manhole was partly taken on the second visit, but none had been taken on the third and subsequent visits. In the other two manholes none of the material was taken after the first baiting.

Factories

There are 33 registered factories in the district, mechanical power being used in 25. The sanitary provisions of the Factories Act, 1937 applied to fifteen separate building sites. These premises were all visited, but no cause for serious complaint was seen. One factory was extended during the year and additional lavatory accommodation, surplus really to statutory requirements, was provided in the new building. A complaint about dirty sanitary conveniences at a builder's yard, passed on by the Factory Inspector, was readily dealt with on notification.

Lists of outworkers returned under section 110 of the Factories Act, 1937 revealed that eight factories had employed between them 184 outworkers,

52 with local addresses and 132 with addresses in other towns and villages. One factory, manufacturing dolls, employed 136 of these outworkers. Notifications sent in by Public Health Inspectors in adjacent areas listed thirteen names of local people engaged in outwork for factories in their districts.

Meat and Food

There are three licensed slaughterhouses in the district, and regular slaughtering takes place on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays and occasionally on Saturdays and Sundays. During the year 217 visits were made to slaughterhouses and butchers' shops and examinations were made of the carcasses and viscera of 232 beasts, 2 calves, 614 pigs and 974 sheep.

The livers of three beasts and one pig were condemned and destroyed as being unfit for human consumption.

Eight licences for slaughtermen were issued.

Routine inspections of food premises were made and the following quantities of foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption and destroyed:-

14 lbs Danish Pork (2 tins)
16 lbs Luncheon Meat (4 tins)
1 lb Pork (one tin)
19 lbs Corned Beef (11 tins)
1 lb Stewed Steak (1 tin)
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs Pressed Beef (1 tin)
 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb Prunes (1 tin)

The following licences under the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949-1953 were issued:-

3 Dealers' Licences for Pasteurised Milk
4 Dealers' Licences for Sterilised Milk
3 Supplementary Licences for Pasteurised Milk

There are no manufacturers of ice cream in the district, all sales being from refrigerated containers. One licence for this kind of sale was added during the year to the 22 already in force.

General

Licences were renewed for the twenty registered stores for petrol and petroleum mixtures. One petrol store was increased and the new tank and pipework were subjected to an air pressure test before the licence was allowed. A cellulose spraying cabinet and store was approved at a local garage.

Two new licences were issued under section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, authorising the use of sites for individual caravans and an old licence for a group site was renewed, but this time the permitted number was limited to twenty.

One Pet Shop licence was issued.

The district was again relatively free from infectious disease and no fumigations were required nor were any disinfestations for house vermin necessary.

G. WHITTAM

Public Health Inspector and Surveyor.

